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United States Department of Agriculture,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN; R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

October–December, 1923.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC).

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE.

Amendment No. 1 to 2d Revision of Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52.

[Effective on and after October 15, 1923.]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 6 of the 2d revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, which became effective June 1, 1923, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 6.—CONTROL OF COTTON AND OTHER ARTICLES.

No restrictions are placed on the movement from an area not under regulation through a regulated area of cotton and other articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 52, when such movement is made on a through bill of lading.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint grown outside of, but concentrated within, a regulated area will be allowed without permit.

The interstate movement of seed cotton and of the stalk and other parts of the cotton plant from a regulated area is prohibited.

The interstate movement of cottonseed from a regulated area is prohibited: *Provided*, That such movement may be permitted from one regulated area to another regulated area under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.[1]

The interstate movement under permit from a regulated area of gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, except baled lint, and linters, and of hulls, cake, meal, and bagging and other containers which have been used in connection with such articles, and of railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such areas or which are fouled with such products, and of farm household goods and farm equipment, will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions to be prescribed in the permit.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area is prohibited except as hereinafter provided for in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*). (See Regulation 10.)

(*a*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area will be allowed for export on through shipments to the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La.

[1] Until further notice the safeguards which must be complied with as a condition of issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cottonseed from regulated areas are indicated in Appendix A.

(*b*) The interstate movement by rail under permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area to points in Canada may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions and routing prescribed in the permit.

(*c*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area to the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La., for storage, pending export or shipment under paragraph (*e*) below, will be allowed when such shipments are consigned to warehouses or compresses designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive such shipments. Only such warehouses and compresses will be so designated as have agreed to keep all cotton and linters grown in a regulated area separate and apart from all other cotton in such warehouse or compress, and have further agreed to replace marks of identification on all quarantined cotton or linters that may have become destroyed in transit or compressing, to carry out any safeguards indicated by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board, and to make reports from time to time as required to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning all matters pertaining to the storage, handling, or shipment of such quarantined cotton or linters.

(*d*) The interstate movement under permit of baled cotton lint and linters, grown in a regulated area more than two years prior to such shipment, or linters which can be identified as having come from seed originating outside of such area, may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions prescribed in the permit.

(*e*) The interstate movement under permit of baled cotton lint and linters, grown in a regulated area, from or via the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La., will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture only when such shipment is made from the above-named ports by all-water route and entered through the ports of New York, Boston, Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), or San Francisco, at which latter ports of entry such cotton lint and linters may be entered in the same manner that imported cotton is entered into the United States.

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 15, 1923.

Done at the City of Washington this 8th day of October, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE MODIFIED TO PERMIT COTTON SHIPMENT TO CANADA.

(Press notice.)

OCTOBER 10, 1923.

A modification of the Federal pink-bollworm quarantine allowing direct shipment by rail to Canada of cotton grown in regulated areas is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, effective October 15. The change applies specifically to baled cotton lint and linters. Certain conditions must be complied with and the cotton shipped over the route prescribed in the permit.

The board's action was taken in response to requests from merchants in the Las Cruces Valley for permission to ship their cotton directly to Canada by rail. The board, however, decided to modify its regulations so that such shipments could be made from all regulated areas in New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana. In the case of most of the regulated areas cotton so moved will pass through less cotton territory, or at least only very slightly more, than it now passes through on the way to the various permitted Gulf ports.

"On account of the very small crops produced in the regulated district of Cameron Parish, La., and in the Trinity Bay district, and in certain counties on the Rio Grande in western Texas," the board declares, "it is not at all likely that any cotton originating in these districts will be shipped to Canadian points. It goes automatically to the Gulf ports for export.

"It should be noted also that in the old pink bollworm areas in central and eastern Texas and in Louisiana, no infestation has been found for two years, and for most of the area for three years or more, and even in the border Rio Grande districts of western Texas, and in the Pecos Valley, where the State and planters have not been willing to authorize a determined effort at eradication because of the possibility of easy infestation from Mexico, the infestation has nevertheless been reduced to a negligible factor.

"It is believed therefore that all-rail movement to Canada, authorized by this amendment, will not increase the risk of spreading the pink bollworm in this country."

CONVERSION OF BURLAP AS A CONDITION OF ENTRY.

Under the order of April 27, 1915, bringing the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings under regulation, the following instructions were issued relative to the conversion into paper of certain classes of burlap which had been used for covering foreign cottons, as the equivalent of the disinfection required as a condition of entry.

CONVERSION OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF BURLAP INTO PAPER OR OTHER APPROVED TREATMENT AS THE EQUIVALENT OF THE DISINFECTION REQUIRED BY REGULATION 11, COTTON REGULATIONS.

HB–121. Revised October 1, 1923. OCTOBER 1, 1923.

Pursuant to the first proviso of Regulation 11 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton and Cotton Wrappings into the United States, effective February 24, 1923, the Federal Horticultural Board has authorized, as treatment equivalent to disinfection, the prompt conversion into paper of burlap or other fabric. Any other conversion or treatment proposed under this proviso to Regulation 11 must be submitted to the board for prior approval. For such conversion the importers or dealers will be required to secure a license from the Federal Horticultural Board authorizing the movement of the imported material from the port of arrival to the mill for prompt conversion or treatment. Such movement will be permitted only to mills which have applied for and secured licenses from the board authorizing them to receive and convert or to treat such materials.

Before the issuance of a license to an importer or a dealer in such materials, or to a mill for conversion or treatment, the importer, the dealer, or the mill will be required to guarantee to the Federal Horticultural Boad the carrying out of all of the provisions of the above-named regulations and the following additional requirements in the case of each shipment which may be imported, purchased, or received.

REQUIREMENTS.

(1) Whenever an inspector of the board shall pronounce a lot of burlap or other fabric as requiring disinfection under Regulation 11 the importer or dealer shall promptly elect and notify said inspector of his desire either (I) to have the material disinfected and released from further restriction, or (II) to dispose of it at once under restriction for prompt approved treatment.

(2) If the importer or dealer elects option (II) he may ship the material nowhere but to a licensed mill, though he may sell it to another licensed dealer at the same port of arrival who must then carry out the requirements of these regulations.

(3) Upon the release of such material by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board the importer or dealer shall ship it promptly to the designated licensed mill in through railroad cars which contain no other material except such as will enter into similar manufacture at the mill in question, or he may move it by motor truck or lighter to near-by mills.

(4) The importer or dealer shall promptly notify the dealer to whom he may sell the material, or the mill to which he ships it, that it is disposed of under license for prompt approved treatment only, and shall furnish the said dealer or mill the entry number, the quantity, and the marks of the material shipped.

(5) Immediately upon the removal of the material from the port of arrival the importer or dealer will report at once to the Federal Horticultural Board, through its inspector at the port of arrival, the name of the licensed dealer to whom sold or the name and location of the licensed mill to which shipped, the entry number, the quantity, marks, date of shipment, and the numbers of the cars in which the material is shipped.

(6) A licensed mill receiving such material shall use it solely in the conversion or treatment process previously approved by the Federal Horticultural Board though in an emergency it may become a dealer and dispose of the material to another licensed dealer or licensed mill, shipping it direct only to the other licensed mill.

(7) The cars or other vehicles conveying the material to the mill shall be promptly unloaded, and immediately after unloading shall be carefully swept and cleaned and all refuse burned.

(8) The material shall be stored in a warehouse apart from all other material which is not to enter into similar manufacture, and shall be so marked, so located, or so designated that each shipment may be separately identified.

(9) The material shall be treated at the earliest opportunity consistent with the reasonable operation of the mill, if possible within 30 days of its arrival at the mill and without fail within 60 days.

(10) The mill will make two reports direct to the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., on each shipment; (*a*) when the shipment arrives and is unloaded it will report the name of the dealer, the entry number, the date of arrival, the quantity, the marks, the car numbers, the fact of the cleaning of the cars, and the name and location of the warehouse at the mill where stored; (*b*) when the shipment is consumed it will report the name of the dealer, the entry number, the quantity, the marks, and the date of completion of its consumption.

(11) Any duly authorized inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, provided with an official badge, shall have authority to enter any dock, pier, railroad car, warehouse, or mill where any burlap or other fabric included in these regulations may be, for the purpose of inspecting the same and identifying it or of witnessing the processes of its conversion or disinfection.

These requirements are a part of Regulation 11 and any violation of them will make the dealer or the importer subject to the provisions of Regulation 12, of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton and Cotton Wrappings into the United States, effective February 24, 1923.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

REIMBURSEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF NONCOTTON ZONES.

The correspondence reproduced below has relation to the reimbursement authorized by the joint resolution of Congress of August 9, 1921, on account of noncotton zones established in connection with the effort to eradicate the pink bollworm. A partial record of such reimbursements has been given in previous numbers of these announcements. The complete record is given below. Federal payments under the terms of this resolution have been made only as to reimbursement on account of claims of planters settled by the States concerned subsequent to August 9, 1921. As to the State of Texas, these payments involved for the year 1921, $610, and for the year 1922, $16,823.58; for Louisiana the payment for 1921 amounted to $41,971.64, and for 1922, $8,645.49.

These payments have left unconsidered certain claims on the part of Texas with respect to the enforcement of noncotton zones during the years 1918, 1919, and 1920. At the time of the passage of the resolution the State of Texas had made no provision for the payment of these earlier claims, but during the last year the State of Texas, under a special bill, has appropriated moneys to settle these claims, and such claims have now been paid by the State to the amount of $439,946.50, on approved State warrants. This subsequent action on the part of the State of Texas has led to a request for Federal reimbursement of that State under the terms of the joint resolution of Congress referred to.

The Department's attitude toward such reimbursement is indicated in the letters reproduced below, addressed to Hon. George B. Terrell, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Texas. There is also reproduced the amendment to the regulations under the joint resolution of Congress referred to, under which amendment it will be possible to make reimbursement for these older claims.

NOVEMBER 9, 1923.

Hon. GEORGE B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin, Tex.

DEAR MR. TERRELL: Referring again to your letter of September 8, you were advised in my provisional acknowledgment of September 20 that I would write you again as soon as I had secured a full report on the matter from Doctor Hunter, who has been in field charge of the pink-bollworm work in Texas and elsewhere in the South. Such report has now been received.

For the purpose of a clear understanding of the basis of the establishment of noncotton zones in Texas and other States on account of the pink bollworm, and of Federal participation in repayment of any claims from planters resulting from the establishment of such zones, it seems desirable to briefly review this general subject.

Your statement that the establishment of noncotton zones in certain areas in Texas in 1918, 1919, and 1920 was "very largely upon pressure from the Federal Horticultural Board" does not seem to be in accord with the record of the Department's pink-bollworm activities. This record would seem to indicate clearly that the policy of establishing such zones was based upon the mutual agreement of experts of this department and those of the State of Texas, including representative planters and others in interest, that the establishment of noncotton zones presented the only effective means of preventing entry of this new cotton pest from Mexico and for the extermination of the isolated points of infestation discovered in Texas. The wisdom of this policy seems to be fully demonstrated by the present favorable status of the effort to eradicate the pink bollworm from the United States.

As to reimbursement of planters for losses which they might sustain on account of the enforced substitution of other crops for cotton, an examination of the records indicates that there was no serious consideration prior to 1921, either on the part of Texas or the Federal authorities, of such reimbursement but, on the other hand, both the Federal and State authorities announced their intention of giving all possible assistance to such planters in developing substitute crops. Further, the pink bollworm act of Texas of 1917, while making provision for repayment for cotton actually destroyed in invaded areas, made no provision for reimbursement on account of the prohibition of the growth of cotton in noncotton zones, and at the outset most of the planters expressed a willingness to sacrifice cotton, perhaps their most profitable crop, to save the cotton industry of the South from a new and probably disastrous pest. This public-spirited attitude was notable in the case of the first area to be discovered as infested in Texas—that at Hearne. There being no Federal or State funds available, the planters of that district and the local board of trade provided funds by public subscription to pay for the cotton destroyed.

The question of reimbursement of planters in noncotton zones for losses sustained became a vital matter in connection with the crop of 1921. At that time, planters were becoming restive at the continuation of such zones without any provision for their reimbursement, and it became evident that to secure the continued cooperation of such planters it would be necessary to provide for some substantial recognition of the losses which they had been sustaining. This led to the provision for such reimbursement in the Texas pink bollworm act of 1921 and the provision also for Federal participation in such reimbursement in the joint resolution of Congress of August 9, 1921.

I am advised that on the passage of this act State funds were available for the reimbursement of planters concerned for the crop year 1921 only, leaving the claims for the years 1918, 1919, and 1920 unpaid. The participation of this department in the reimbursement for the claims of 1921 was limited to payments subsequent to August 9, 1921, under the belief that Congress did not intend this resolution to be retroactive, although such retroactive payment is not specifically prohibited in the language of the resolution. This interpretation, if correct, would exclude also any participation by the Federal Government with respect to claims for years prior to 1921.

Provision for the payment of the claims for 1918, 1919, and 1920 was made by the Legislature of the State of Texas in an appropriation bill which became a law without signature of the governor on June 27, 1923. I am advised that this bill had previously been twice passed by the legislature and twice vetoed by the governor, and that it carried an appropriation of $439,946.50, representing the claims of planters approved by a State commission. I am advised, further, by your letter of the 8th of September that these claims have now been paid by State warrants, and that the request now made is for a reimbursement of the State of Texas in part for these payments, presumably under terms similar to those provided for in the joint resolution of Congress of August 9, 1921.

It would seem to be clear that the compensation payments which have now been made by the State in connection with the farmers' losses sustained in 1918, 1919, and 1920, and also in connection with such claims for losses as may have been adjusted prior to August 9, 1921, stand on the same basis as the compensation payments made by the State in 1921, in which the department

has already participated through reimbursements to the State. Whether these subsequent compensation payments with respect to the farmers' losses in the earlier years mentioned can legally be participated in under the provisions of the joint resolution of August 9, 1921, is not wholly free from doubt, though the department is of the opinion, in view of the manner in which the losses have been investigated and paid by the State, and in view of the general purpose of the resolution, that they may be so participated in. The practical and decisive way to test the question, however, would be for the State of Texas to submit to this department proper vouchers calling for payment by the Government of such share of the compensation payments made by it for the years 1918, 1919, and 1920, as will comply with the terms of the proviso in said joint resolution. If this is done the vouchers will be approved by this department and transmitted to the General Accounting Office of the Treasury Department for payment.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY C. WALLACE, *Secretary.*

JANUARY 3, 1924.

Mr. GEORGE B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin, Tex.

DEAR MR. TERRELL: Your attention is called to the fact that Regulation 1 under the joint resolution of Congress of August 9, 1921, providing for compensation on account of noncotton zones, has been amended to read as follows:

"Only such applications by any State for reimbursement will be considered as involve losses of farmers which have been or may be occasioned by enforced nonproduction of cotton for which compensation has been made by the State."

The old regulation reads as follows:

"Only such applications by any State for reimbursement will be considered as involve losses of farmers originating during the growing season of 1921 or later, for which compensation has been made by the State subsequent to August 9, 1921."

The amendment is to remove the limitation in the original regulation limiting compensation to payments made by the State subsequent to August 9, 1921. Copies of the resolution and original regulations and of the amended regulation are enclosed.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REGULATIONS PURSUANT TO JOINT RESOLUTION OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE ENTITLED "FOR THE RELIEF OF STATES IN THE COTTON BELT THAT HAVE GIVEN AID TO COTTON FARMERS," APPROVED AUGUST 9, 1921.

[Effective on and after December 28, 1923.]

Under authority conferred by the joint resolution of House of Representatives and Senate entitled "for the relief of States in the Cotton Belt that have given aid to cotton farmers," approved August 9, 1921, it is hereby ordered that Regulation 1 of the regulations issued thereunder, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 22, 1922, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 1.

Only such applications by any State for reimbursement will be considered as involve losses of farmers which have been or may be occasioned by enforced nonproduction of cotton for which compensation has been made by the State.

This amendment shall be effective on and after December 28, 1923.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of December, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SCOUTING FOR PINK BOLLWORM—1922 AND 1923.

The following table shows the amount of scouting for the pink bollworm in connection with the crop of 1923 in all districts where infestation has been found at any time, in comparison with the year 1922.

Total man days by districts.

District.	1922 total.	1922 to Dec. 31.	1923 to Dec. 31.	District.	1922 total.	1922 to Dec. 31.	1923 to Dec. 31.
Cameron	591	342	311	Pecos Valley	386	79	192
Shreveport	332	265	500	El Paso Valley	273	135	318
Carlsbad	236	37	274	Ennis	646	259	369
Mesilla Valley	65	39	102	Marilee	539	174	287
Hearne	176	114	256				
Trinity Bay	891	314	908	Total	4,162	1,785	3,573
Big Bend	27	27	56				

NOTE.—The total for 1922 includes scouting from June, 1922, to June, 1923.

The following statement shows the relation between the amount of scouting performed (whether in infested districts or otherwise) and the so-called "effective period" of scouting. This is the period from September 1 to March 1, during which, considering all specimens found in all years, 97 per cent of the infestations have been found.

Total man days in 1922	7,506
Total man days in 1922 effective period to Dec. 31	1,930
Total man days in 1923 to Dec. 31	5,648
Total man days in 1923 effective period to Dec. 31	3,598

NOTE.—The totals given here do not agree with those in the table above because much scouting was done outside of the districts which at any time have been found infested.

Infestations found.—On December 28, 1923, 10 specimens, some of them alive, were found near the village of Balmorhea in the Pecos Valley. On January 8, 1924, at Barstow in the same valley 3 specimens were found. These occurrences are in the western territory where eradicative measures have not been undertaken. No infestation whatever has been found in the crop of 1923 in the following districts: Hearne, Trinity Bay, Mesilla Valley, Carlsbad, Ennis, Marilee, Cameron and Shreveport.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE ORDER (FOREIGN).

SAMPLES OF RAW OR UNMANUFACTURED COTTON MAY BE IMPORTED BY PARCEL POST WHEN ADDRESSED TO THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

HB-159. Revised Dec. 31, 1923. DECEMBER 31, 1923.

The notice issued by the Second Assistant Postmaster General on December 2, 1916, as amended by his notice of April 7, 1917, prohibits the importation in the mails from any foreign country of raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls, except as to importations by the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the danger of entry of the pink bollworm with such samples.

In view of the inconveniences and delays attending the sending of samples of cotton and cotton waste by freight or express, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, at the recommendation of this department issued the following announcement on November 18, 1922:

"The Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture having decided, at the earnest request of trade interests, to authorize the importation in the mails of samples of raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste, notice is hereby given that the necessary arrangements have been made by the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture to provide for such importations by parcel post when the packages are addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, either at Washington, D. C., or at the Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif., the name and address of the ultimate consignee to be indicated in the lower left-hand corner of the wrapper of the parcel.

"Upon the receipt of the parcels at the inspection offices of the Federal Horticultural Board, either at Washington, or at San Francisco, they will be examined and, if necessary, disinfected, whereupon the parcels will be forwarded to the ultimate consignees.

"In this connection, special attention is invited to the circumstance that the foregoing arrangement provides for no modification of the prohibition against the importation in the mails of cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls, but that the arrangement applies exclusively to samples of cotton and cotton waste.

"Section 187 on page 154 of the July, 1922, Postal Guide, is modified accordingly."

This special arrangement permitted cotton and cotton waste from Mexico to go through the United States to Washington, D. C., prior to disinfection. The rapid spread of the pink bollworm in Mexico, however, has made a continuation of such practice a source of danger to the cotton culture of this country. Therefore, at the request of this board, the Second Assistant Postmaster General has issued a further announcement, dated December 18, 1923, which provides that samples of cotton and cotton waste from Mexico intended for consignees in the United States be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Laredo, Tex. This announcement is as follows:

"With respect to the special arrangement for the importation by parcel post of samples of unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste, as outlined in the next to the last paragraph of section 191 (top of p. 160) of the current annual Postal Guide, notice is hereby given that said arrangement has been modified so as to provide that parcels containing samples of the product mentioned, originating in Mexico, shall be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Laredo, Tex., with the name and address of the ultimate consignee indicated in the lower left-hand corner of the wrapper of the parcel. Upon receipt of such parcels at Laredo, they will be handed over to a representative of the Department of Agriculture for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, when they will be forwarded onward to the ultimate consignee.

"Any parcels from Mexico for the United States observed by border exchange offices to contain unmanufactured cotton or cotton waste, but not addressed as indicated above, should likewise be forwarded to Laredo for the necessary inspection or disinfection.

"The above-cited paragraph of section 191 is modified accordingly."

Attention is invited to the fact that the above-cited announcements provide for shipment by parcel post. Shipment by regular or letter mail is not contemplated by this arrangement. Consignees are therefore requested to give explicit directions to their correspondents to insure the forwarding of such samples by parcel post, plainly and conspicuously addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, either at Washington, D. C., or Ferry Building, San Francisco, when the cotton or cotton waste is sent from elsewhere than Mexico, and to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Laredo, Tex., when sent from Mexico, in each case with the name and address of the ultimate consignee indicated inconspicuously in the left-hand corner of the wrapper below the main address.

The costs of disinfection, if any, must be met by the importer.

The importation of samples of cotton and cotton waste by freight or express may be made in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings into the United States.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

PARCEL POST SAMPLES OF UNMANUFACTURED COTTON AND COTTON WASTE FROM MEXICO.

Second Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, December 18, 1923.

With respect to the special arrangement for the importation by parcel post of samples of unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste, as outlined in the next to the last paragraph of section 191 (top of p. 160) of the current annual Postal Guide, notice is hereby given that said arrangement has been modified so as to provide that parcels containing samples of the product mentioned, originating in Mexico, shall be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Laredo, Tex., with the name and

address of the ultimate consignee indicated in the lower left-hand corner of the wrapper of the parcel. Upon receipt of such parcels at Laredo they will be handed over to a representative of the Department of Agriculture for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, when they will be forwarded onward to the ultimate consignee.

Any parcels from Mexico for the United States observed by border exchange offices to contain unmanufactured cotton or cotton waste, but not addressed as indicated above, should likewise be forwarded to Laredo for the necessary inspection or disinfection.

The above cited paragraph of section 191 is modified accordingly.

PAUL HENDERSON,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF PROHIBITING OR RESTRICTING THE ENTRY OF CHRISTMAS TREES AND CHRISTMAS GREENS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 12, 1923.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar* L.), is now known to occur in northern Vermont near the Canadian border and may, therefore, be shortly expected to invade Canada if it has not already established foothold across the line. It therefore seems necessary to make provision for the enforcement of such restrictions on the entry of Christmas trees and Christmas greens from Canada as may be deemed necessary to safeguard such entry.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in compliance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 a. m., January 4, 1924, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

THE DOMESTIC AND CANADIAN CHRISTMAS TREE SITUATION.

A number of States, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, have issued embargoes against Christmas trees and Christmas greens from New England on account of the possible risk of the entry into these States with such material of egg masses of the gipsy moth. In the case of Illinois and Wisconsin the embargoes apply only to the area designated as infested by the gipsy moth. The other embargoes apply to all New England, but are aimed particularly at trees and greens collected in the wild, i. e., not nursery grown. Of these quarantines, the one promulgated by New York has recently been modified to permit movement from New England of certified Christmas trees and greens. This was done on the assurance that all Christmas trees or greens, whether cut within or outside of the territory designated as infested, would be inspected and certified by inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture.

While it can not be denied that some risk must necessarily attach to the movement from the invaded areas of New England of Christmas trees and greens, it is only fair to note that during the many years during which such products have moved out of the infested areas there have been no definite instances of actual infestation resulting therefrom and very few instances where there has been failure of inspection to intercept and prevent movement of infested material. In this respect, Christmas trees and greens have a better record than nursery stock, stones and quarry products, and forest products.

With respect to nursery stock, it should be noted that it is now believed the situation is much more adequately controlled than hitherto under the plan which was agreed upon at the Boston conference of last August. It will be recalled that this plan, which is now being rigorously enforced, makes State certification of freedom of a nursery from gipsy moth infestation a condition of Federal inspection and certification for interstate movement. Furthermore, if any infestation of the products of any nursery is determined by a Federal inspector on his examination of shipments for the purpose of certification for

such movement, further certification from that nursery is refused until after the close of the next gipsy moth egg-laying season, or until such nursery has again been inspected and certified by a State inspector to be apparently clean. The finding of a single egg-mass by a Federal inspector determines a nursery as infested and stops further Federal certification until the nursery is cleaned up, reinspected and recertified by the State. This action, while drastic, has had a very good effect and is being supported by the New England nurserymen. It places the responsibility for clean nurseries and clean stock where it should be placed—on the owners of such nurseries and stock.

It may be recalled that the restrictions on the interstate movement of Christmas trees and Christmas greens from New England began as a prohibition or embargo November 25, 1912, in the first year of the plant quarantine act. This status continued until July 1, 1915, when, in view of representations made that such products were entitled to the same consideration as nursery stock, forest products, etc., and involved no greater risk per se, and upon the agreement of the Bureau of Entomology to inspect and certify such stock, provision was made in the reissuance of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine for interstate movement under inspection and certification, and such provision has been since continued. While a good deal of the material shipped out during this period has come from the infested areas, perhaps the bulk of it, to avoid the restrictions of inspection and certification, has been cut outside of such areas.

In view, however, of the action now taken by some nine States, it seems desirable to call a conference to discuss restrictions which should be enforced on the movement out of New England of Christmas trees and greens, on the ground of the potential risk which must necessarily attach to such movement.

It seems desirable also to issue a notice of hearing to form the basis of such restrictions on the importation of Christmas trees and greens from Canada as may be deemed necessary to prevent the movement of possibly infested material from any districts in Canada which may be open to suspicion of possibly having been invaded by this pest. Such action would seem to be necessitated by the spread of the gipsy moth, particularly in Vermont, practically to the Canadian line.

Such notices of hearing and conference are inclosed.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

December 14, 1923.

HEARING TO SAFEGUARD MOVEMENT OF CHRISTMAS TREES AND GREENS.

(Press notice.)

Washington, *D. C., December 17, 1923.*

A public hearing to consider restrictions on the importation of Christmas trees and Christmas greens from Canada to guard against the possible entry with such products of the gipsy moth will be held by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, here January 4, 1924. All persons interested in the proposed restrictions may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney. The hearing will be held at the offices of the board at 10 a. m. In its notice of the hearing the board declares:

"The gipsy moth is now known to occur in northern Vermont near the Canadian border and may, therefore, be shortly expected to invade Canada if it has not already established foothold across the line. It therefore seems necessary to make provision for the enforcement of such restrictions on the entry of Christmas trees and Christmas greens from Canada as may be deemed necessary to safeguard such entry."

As related to this hearing, a conference will be held at the same time and place to consider further restrictions on the movement out of New England of Christmas trees and greens on account of the potential risk of spreading the gipsy moth which must attach to such movement. In recognition of such risk, embargoes against Christmas trees and Christmas greens from New England have been issued by New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. In the case of Illinois and Wisconsin, the embargoes apply only to the area designated as infested by the gipsy moth. Other embargoes apply to all New England but are aimed particularly at trees and greens collected in the wild, i. e., not nursery grown. New York has recently modified its embargo to permit movement from New England of Christmas trees and greens certified by the inspectors of the

Department of Agriculture, on the condition that such certification shall accompany all shipments whether from within or outside of the territory designated as infested.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK FOR INTERSTATE MOVEMENT UNDER REGULATION 7, AS AMENDED, QUARANTINE NO. 45, ON ACCOUNT OF THE GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH.

HB–174. DECEMBER 28, 1923.

The second proviso to Regulation 7, Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gipsy and brown-tail moths, promulgated August 21, 1923, applies specifically to nursery products, and reads as follows:

"Whenever any nursery in the gipsy moth or brown-tail moth area is reported by a State inspector to be appreciably infested with either the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or whenever such infestation is determined by a Federal inspector on his examination of shipments from such nursery, further certification for interstate movement from that nursery will be refused until after the close of the next gipsy moth egg-laying season, or until such nursery has been inspected and certified by the State to be apparently clean."

The following instructions to inspectors and others in interest are in accordance with the discussions and understandings reached at the Boston conference of August 17, 1923, with respect to the enforcement of this proviso:

It is understood that Federal inspection and issuance of Federal certificates authorizing the interstate movement of nursery products shall be conditioned on the presentation of a valid State certificate indicating that the nursery in question has been inspected by a State nursery inspector and certified as apparently free from infestation with gipsy and brown-tail moths. Such State certification shall be renewed each year, shall be based on an inspection made as promptly as practicable after the egg-laying period of the gipsy moth has been completed, and shall be valid for the purpose of Federal certification until the following egg-hatching period except that, pending reinspection, shipments may be inspected and certified for interstate movement on the basis of the State certification of the preceding year, subject, however, to the other restrictions provided for in this regulation.

The proviso quoted is to be strictly enforced. In other words, the finding of a single egg-mass by a Federal inspector shall, for the purposes of this proviso, determine a nursery as infested and further Federal certification is to be refused until the nursery is cleaned up by the owner and reinspected and recertified by the State. Furthermore, the finding and reporting of infestation by a State inspector of the State of destination of the shipment of material so certified and shipped shall, on the presentation of evidence indicating the accuracy of the determination of infestation, be accepted as the equivalent of such finding by a Federal inspector and shall be the basis of refusal of further inspection and certification under the terms of the proviso.

Following the informal recommendation of the conference, certification for interstate shipment of conifers will not be made during the active larval period of the gipsy moth; namely, from the latter part of April to July, subject to adjustment for differences in seasons and in location, as determined by the Federal inspector.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE.

WARNING AGAINST THE INCLUSION OF BULBS THE ENTRY OF WHICH IS NOT PROVIDED FOR UNDER REGULATION 3 OF QUARANTINE 37 IN SHIPMENTS OF BULBS UNDER THAT REGULATION.

HB–173. DECEMBER 28, 1923.

It has recently been brought to the attention of the board that small lots of bulbs, the entry of which is provided for under Regulation 14 only of Quarantine 37, are being included in shipments of bulbs open to unlimited entry under Regulation 3 of that quarantine.

Permittees are hereby warned that the inclusion, either intermixed or as separate parcels, of bulbs the entry of which is permissible only under Regu-

lation 14 with shipments of bulbs under Regulation 3 is in violation of the quarantine and may result in the exclusion of the entire shipment. Permittees are requested to bring this information strongly to the attention of their correspondents abroad, and, if necessary, by cable.

The inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board have been instructed that if such restricted bulbs are found included in any shipment under Regulation 3, the entire shipment is to be refused entry.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

NOVEMBER 17, 1923.

This revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (2d revision) is made more particularly to safeguard the movement of nursery stock and other ornamental plants from areas covered by the spread of the Japanese beetle during the past summer. The principal changes in the regulations are the combination of the Japanese beetle area with the farm products area and the enlargement of the area thus designated as infested. This necessitates the elimination of the old regulation defining and designating the farm products area and substitution of the words "Japanese beetle area" for "farm products area" in the other regulations. The restrictions on the movement of farm products and nursery and ornamental stock remain unchanged.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE.

Notice of Quarantine No. 48, with Regulations (2d Revision).

[Effective on and after April 15, 1923. Supersedes No. 48, revised.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in portions of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Now, therefore, I. C. W. Pugsley, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act, approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, effective as to the areas in these States now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (revised) do order that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) soil, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from either of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the limitation of the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, shall be conditioned upon the establishment and enforcement by the State of such control measures in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the designated infested areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of April, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. W. PUGSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (2D REVISION).

[Effective on and after November 27, 1923, and superseding the regulations heretofore issued under the Japanese beetle quarantine.]

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(1) *Japanese beetle:* The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).

(2) *Quarantined area:* Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the Japanese beetle exists therein.

(3) *Japanese beetle area:* Those portions of any State quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle, which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested and including, in addition to the area which has been determined to be actually infested, an area adjacent thereto to serve as a safety zone. (The Japanese beetle area is now extended and combined with the farm products area, and the definition of the latter is therefore omitted.)

(4) *Farm products:* Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, and grain and forage crops of all kinds.

(5) *Nursery and ornamental stock:* Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants and plant roots.

(6) *Soil, compost, and manure:* Soil, compost, and manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(7) *Inspector:* An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2.—Japanese beetle area.

The following townships or other political subdivisions in New Jersey are included in and form the outer boundary of the portion of the *Japanese beetle area* lying in that State:

Townships of Ewing, Lawrence, West Windsor and Washington in *Mercer County;* township of Upper Freehold, in *Monmouth County;* townships of Jackson and Manchester, in *Ocean County;* township of Woodland, in *Burlington County;* township of Union, and Barnegat City, in *Ocean County,* thence southward, including all territory adjacent to or bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, to Ocean City, in *Cape May County;* townships of Somers Point, Egg Harbor, Weymouth, and Buena Vista, in *Atlantic County;* township of Franklin, in *Gloucester County;* townships of Pittsgrove, Upper Pittsgrove, Alloway, Quinton, and Lower Alloway's Creek, in *Salem County.*

The following townships or other political subdivisions in Pennsylvania are included in and form the outer boundary of the portion of the *Japanese beetle area* lying in that State:

Townships of Lower Chichester, Upper Chichester, Aston, and Thornbury, in *Delaware County;* townships of Thornbury, Westtown, West Goshen, East Goshen, Willistown, Tredyffrin, and the City of West Chester, in *Chester County;* townships of Upper Merion, Lower Providence, Worcester, Towamencin, Hatfield and Montgomery, in *Montgomery County;* townships of Warrington, Doylestown, Buckingham and Solebury, in *Bucks County.*

All the townships, boroughs, and other political subdivisions in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, respectively, between these bordering townships or other political subdivisions and the Delaware River are included in the *Japanese beetle area.*

Regulation 3.—Extension or reduction of Japanese beetle area.

The area designated in Regulation 2 may be extended or reduced as found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which these areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 4.—Regulation of movement of farm products.

No restrictions are placed on the movement of farm products within the *Japanese beetle area.*

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products originating in the *Japanese beetle area* other than as to the products enumerated in the following paragraph:

Until further notice the interstate movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn; cabbage, lettuce, and grapes; and unthreshed grains, straw, and forage crops originating in the *Japanese beetle area* is prohibited between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, except as to direct shipments from the point of production, namely, from the point where grown or a local packing house, to the point of destination outside of the *Japanese beetle area*, and in compliance with the conditions set forth in Regulations 7, 8, and 9, following. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the products enumerated between October 16 and June 14, inclusive. (*See* Regulation 2.)

Regulation 5.—Regulation of movement of nursery and ornamental stock.

No restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery and ornamental stock within the *Japanese beetle area.*

Nursery and ornamental stock, except bulbs and cut flowers, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point within the *Japanese beetle area* to any point outside thereof except upon compliance with Regulations 7, 8, and 9. (*See* Regulation 2.)

Regulation 6.—Soil, compost, and manure.

The interstate movement of soil, compost, and manure from the *Japanese beetle area* is prohibited, except where absolute freedom from infestation is determined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, or when such soil, compost, or manure has been disinfected or treated under the supervision and to the satisfaction of such inspector.

Regulation 7.—Inspection, certification, and marking a condition to interstate transportation.

Each car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of any of the articles, the interstate movement of which is restricted in Regulations 4, 5, and 6, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate stating that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of such article moved in carload or other bulk shipments the certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or, in case of truck or other road vehicle, the certificate of inspection shall accompany the vehicle.

Regulation 8.—Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in Regulations 4, 5, and 6, shall make application for inspection as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of consignor, and name and address of consignee.

Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture shall designate, and so to place them that the inspection may readily be made. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

In the case of any of the articles enumerated where absolute freedom from infestation can not be determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, certification will be refused.

Regulation 9.—Thorough cleaning required of trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.

Trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by this quarantine within the *Japanese beetle area*, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept and cleaned before they are employed in interstate transportation.

These rules and regulations, effective November 27, 1923, supersede the rules and regulations promulgated April 9, 1923, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of November, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

STATE QUARANTINES.

The States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania have promulgated quarantines restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State quarantines are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing:

Japanese Beetle Laboratory,
Riverton, N. J.
Bell telephone—Riverton 505.

PENALTIES.

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REVISED.

(Press notice.)

NOVEMBER 22, 1923.

A revision of the regulations under the Japanese beetle quarantine has been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, to become effective November 27. This revision is made particularly to safeguard the movement of nursery stock and other ornamental plants from areas covered by the spread of the Japanese beetle during the past summer.

The principal changes in the regulations are the combination of the Japanese beetle area with the farm products area and the enlargement of the area thus designated as infested. This necessitates the elimination of the old regulation defining and designating the farm products area and the substitution of the words "Japanese beetle area" for "farm products area" in the other regulations. The restrictions on the movement of farm products and nursery and ornamental stock remain unchanged.

The area brought under restriction on account of the Japanese beetle is very considerably increased by this revision, extending to the Atlantic Ocean for some distance in New Jersey.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS OF REVISION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 11, 1923.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Quarantine Order No. 48 (2d revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective November 27, 1923, on account of the Japanese beetle, the purpose of which is set forth in the announcement accompanying the revised rules and regulations.

Your special attention is invited to Regulation 7, from which it will be seen that each parcel or container of any of the articles, the movement of which is restricted by the order, shall bear the prescribed certificate of inspection.

This supersedes all regulations heretofore issued under the Japanese beetle quarantine.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE TO THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 12, 1923.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), which now exists in limited portions of the States

of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, is known to occur in counties in Pennsylvania bordering on the State of Delaware. It seems necessary, therefore, in order to maintain a safety zone outside of and immediately adjacent to the infested territory, and also to make provision for the probable future westward spread of this beetle, to include the State of Delaware under the quarantine on account of this pest, now covering the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. As now provided under the quarantine as applying to these two States, it is anticipated that any restrictions as to Delaware will be limited to the areas in that State, hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, either on account of actual infestation or for the purpose of a safety zone, conditioned upon the cooperation by the State of Delaware in the enforcement of necessary control measures with respect to such areas.

The action contemplated with respect to such proposed safety zone or with regard to any territory within the State of Delaware which shall later be determined as infested may include restrictions on the movement, interstate, of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) soil, compost, and manure, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread, through such products, of the Japanese beetle into other States.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917, (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 a. m., January 4, 1924, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

THE JAPANESE BEETLE SITUATION.

The natural spread of the Japanese beetle during the past two years, involving the city of Philadelphia and the consequent greatly increased risk of the distribution of this pest with the movement of farm products and otherwise from this, one of the principal food-distributing centers of the eastern United States, led to the calling by the board of a special conference November 16, 1923, to consider the future quarantine program with respect to this pest. This conference was attended by the board and the representatives from the Bureau of Entomology in charge of the Japanese beetle work and also by the plant quarantine officials of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In view of the limited State and Federal funds which probably can be secured for the enforcement of the Japanese beetle quarantine, both the staff of the Bureau of Entomology concerned in the Japanese beetle quarantine enforcement and the official representatives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey joined in recommending that the Japanese beetle area, within which free movement of farm products would be permitted should be greatly extended so as to include practically all of the feeding radius from Philadelphia—such extension perhaps to reach as far west as Harrisburg and correspondingly in other directions—with provision for inspection and certification of such rail or other movement as might proceed beyond such extended area. The latter movement was represented as probably being very inconsiderable and chiefly carload-lot movement.

It was further determined that the Bureau of Entomology should draw up a fully informing statement of the present Japanese beetle situation and that this statement should be sent out with the notices of hearing and conference which it seemed desirable to call for the purpose of determination of future quarantine action and policy. Such statement, prepared by Mr. Loren B. Smith, entomologist in charge of the Japanese beetle project, follows.

THE JAPANESE BEETLE SITUATION—STATEMENT BY BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

During the season of 1923 the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.) increased the area of its distribution from 770 square miles to about 2,500 square miles. The spread thus far has been restricted to the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The increase of the infested territory in 1923 is in about the same relative proportion as the annual spread of the insect during previous years; and has come about largely through the normal flight of the

beetles, and possibly to a certain extent resulting from the carrying of the beetles from the infested area to points outside in vehicles and other conveyances.

The beetle population, in the territory which has been infested for several years, has remained undiminished; and during the autumn of 1923, the larvae have been found as numerous as 1,500 to the measured square yard of sod, while in 1922, the highest number of larvae recorded was 1,038 to a square yard. The injuries to sod in lawns, golf courses, and pastures have been increasingly severe as the grubs have become more numerous. The damage to shade trees and fruit resulting from the attacks of the adult beetles during the past summer was, in some localities, greater than occurred in any previous summer. However, in the vicinity of Riverton, where fruit and shade trees were properly sprayed, excellent protection to the foliage was obtained. This is the first season that a definite control was obtained through spraying; and it was obtained in the presence of a more dense beetle population than that of preceding years. To illustrate how abundant the beetles were during July: in an orchard of 156 ten-year-old Red-bird peach trees, 13 sixteen-gallon tubfuls of beetles were shaken from the trees and collected early one morning, in somewhat less than 2 hours. The next morning the beetles were apparently as numerous on these trees as before.

Quarantine operations.

Since the inception of the quarantine against the Japanese beetle in 1919, regulations provided in Federal quarantines as well as quarantines promulgated by the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have been enforced. This work has included the inspection of farm produce, particularly green or sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, and grapes, as well as the inspection and certification of soil, compost, manure, and general nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock. Until the summer of 1923, all restricted farm produce was inspected at the point where grown or on the farm. Owing to the increase in infested area in 1922, the greater cost of inspection at point of origin, and also the fact that the city of Philadelphia then came within the infested area, the method of carrying out the farm products quarantine in 1923 was changed from one of inspection at the farm or point of origin, to a zone system on the following general plans. Taking the Philadelphia market district as a center, a zone was established with a radius of approximately 25 miles. It is probable that fully 90 per cent of the restricted farm products originating within the beetle infested territory and coming to the Philadelphia market is consumed within the area included in this zone. All produce originating within the infested area and consigned to the Philadelphia market was allowed unrestricted movement within this zone. It was recognized that farm produce moving from the infested area to more distant points, as for example, New York, Atlantic City, Allentown, and Wilkes-Barre, should be inspected, but since this could not be done in the market it was inspected and certified at the point of origin and shipped direct to its destination. By provisions of the State and Federal quarantines the movement of restricted produce from the Philadelphia market to points outside the zone was prohibited.

Beetle abundant in Philadelphia market area.

The zone system worked satisfactorily during the season of 1923. However, it was found that when an unrestricted movement of farm products was permitted from the infested area to the Philadelphia market, thousands of beetles were carried to the market daily in corn and other produce. In the market district the nature of the commission business renders it impossible to segregate produce originating from various points. For example, crates of produce from California, South Carolina, and New York may be piled in the market along with baskets of New Jersey sweet corn. As a result produce which is at present unrestricted in its movement is likely to become infested in the market and be shipped to points outside the quarantined area. The odors of many fruits and vegetables are attractive to the adult beetles and they are more than likely to leave sweet corn and crawl in a crate containing oranges, bananas, or other commodities which happened to be present at the time. Such a situation renders it possible for all kinds of produce emanating from the Philadelphia market to be infested with beetles. Inspectors' reports made during the summer of 1923 show that hundreds of adult Japanese beetles were found in the

gutters and streets feeding on garbage as well as on produce inside of the stores and on the pavements in the market district of Philadelphia. Beetles were collected in baskets, crates, or other containers of squash, potatoes, peas, lettuce, oranges, plums, cabbage, cantaloupes, corn, beans, elderberries, and other commodities in the market district.

Philadelphia a large distributing point.

Philadelphia is one of the three large distributing centers in the East for fruit and vegetables. A considerable proportion of the produce shipped out of Philadelphia consists of reconsigned cars from the West Philadelphia yards and carload lots of mixed produce consigned to Eastern Pennsylvania or New Jersey cities. The amounts of produce shipped out of Philadelphia by rail to the larger near-by Pennsylvania cities are included in the following tabulated statement compiled by the Pennsylvania department of agriculture, bureau of markets. The number of full carloads or carloads of mixed produce which were consigned from Philadelphia and unloaded at the following points between May and September are indicated:

	1921	1922		1921	1922
Allentown	295	426	Scranton	115	116½
Bethlehem	1	.....	Wilkes-Barre	45	56
Easton	118	91	Williamsport	55	59
Harrisburg	185	181	York	1	.....
Lancaster	39	33			
Reading	277	845	Total	1,131	1,807½

The carloads of mixed produce are loaded in the city of Philadelphia and may consist entirely, or in part, of produce reloaded from other cars or they may be made up, entirely or in part, of produce direct from the market districts. In addition to the rail shipments, shipments of produce are made by means of automobile trucks. It is probable, however, that while there is a considerable movement of produce by trucks up to 100 miles, there is very little hauled beyond this distance. According to information obtained from the commission merchants, rail shipments to points beyond the cities of Harrisburg, Bethlehem, and Easton, are relatively small.

The quarantine problem stated.

In view of a situation where a larger center for the distribution of food has become infested, the question of preventing further spread of the pest by measures of restrictive quarantine becomes most acute. It is impractical and well nigh impossible to inspect produce in the market or while being loaded, since most of the produce enters the city during the night or early morning and is shipped out before the following noon. The conditions in the market are crowded and no space is available for making proper inspection, nor would there be any practicable way of keeping track of or making a proper check on such articles as were certified.

The situation for the next season with respect to the farm products quarantine is as follows: Owing to the large number of beetles likely to be brought into the market district, all produce in the market may become infested. Therefore, all fruits and vegetables found in the Philadelphia markets should properly be included in the list of restricted products in addition to sweet or sugar corn, cabbage, grapes, and lettuce, which already are under quarantine. The area now infested by the beetle in Pennsylvania includes approximately the quarantined zone of 1923, or in other words, the infestation extends approximately 25 miles west of the city. The question now to be settled is, shall the zone be extended before the summer of 1924, and if so, how far westward shall the line extend? If the present quarantine zone, outskirting the infested area, is not enlarged before another season, it will greatly restrict, if not prevent, produce going out of the Philadelphia market. Such restriction, we are assured, would bring disastrous results by causing a glut in Philadelphia, interrupting and seriously interfering with the food distribution for the whole of eastern Pennsylvania and southern and middle New Jersey. A material enlargement of the farm products area westward in Pennsylvania, would include most of the area fed from Philadelphia. To open

so large a territory for the unrestricted movement of farm produce would undoubtedly hasten the time considerably when the entire area would become infested, and would immediately result in a larger amount of work being necessary for the enforcement of the nursery stock quarantine, as well as additional scouting.

The time has come when the advisability and practicability of a further carrying on of the farm products quarantine must be decided. The question as it now stands is that tremendous sums of money will be required to check the local distribution of the insect by restricting the movement of farm produce. The results which will be gained will not be the prevention of long distance spread, as it is in the case of restricting the movement of nursery stock, but will amount to a retardation of the spread over a relatively local area which will undoubtedly become infested within the next few years whether or not a farm products quarantine is enforced.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

DECEMBER 11, 1923.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC).

POST OFFICE NOTICE OF EXTENSION OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE.

(AMENDMENT NO. 5, QUARANTINE NO. 43, 2D REVISION.)

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 6, 1923.

Referring to article 61, on page 25 of the February, 1922, Supplement to the Postal Guide, relating to Quarantine Order No. 43 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the European corn borer infestation, postmasters are advised that this quarantine order has been extended so as to include certain newly infested areas, the additional infested areas being located as follows:

Maine.—Baldwin, Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Gorham, Portland, Scarborough, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County.*

Massachusetts.—Mashpee, in *Barnstable County;* Mansfield, in *Bristol County;* Ashland and Stow, in *Middlesex County;* Walpole, in *Norfolk County.*

Michigan.—Ash, Dundee, and Raisinville, in *Monroe County;* Taylor, in *Wayne County.*

New Hampshire.—Stoddard, in *Cheshire County;* Campton, in *Grafton County;* Greenland, in *Rockingham County.*

New York (Eastern).—Durham and Windham, in *Green County;* Hoosick, in *Rensselaer County;* Sharon, in *Schoharie County.*

New York (Western).—Rushford, in *Allegany County;* Conewango and Farmersville, in *Cattaraugus County;* Carroll and Poland, in *Chautauqua County;* Newstead, in *Erie County;* Oakfield, in *Genesee County;* Albion, Ridgeway, and Yates, in *Orleans County.*

Ohio.—Hartsgrove, Lenox, Morgan, New Lyme, Richmond, and Trumbull, in *Ashtabula County;* Bedford, Brecksville, Olmstead, Parma, Royalton, Solon, and Strongsville, in *Cuyahoga County;* Florence, Milan, and Oxford, in *Erie County;* Montville, in *Geauga County;* Norwalk, in *Huron County;* Henrietta, La Grange, Ridgeville, and Russia, in *Lorain County;* Adams and Sylvania, in *Lucas County;* Harris and Salem, in *Ottawa County;* Rice, Riley, Sandusky, Washington, Woodville, and York, in *Sandusky County;* Middleton, Perrysburg, and Troy, in *Wood County.*

Pennsylvania.—Spring, in *Crawford County;* Corry, in *Erie County.*

Rhode Island.—East Greenwich and Warwick, in *Kent County;* Jamestown and New Shoreham, in *Newport County;* Central Falls, Cranston, Johnston, North Smithfield, and Smithfield, in *Providence County;* Narragansett, North Kingston, and South Kingston, in *Washington County.*

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to in quarantine order No. 43 from the infested areas is subject to the restrictions of that order, and postmasters will be governed accordingly.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN).

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF BROOMCORN.

(T. D. 39862.)

PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS—AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO 41 (REVISED).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 12, 1923.*

To Collectors of Customs and others concerned:

The following regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture amending Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (revised) governing the importation of Indian corn or maize, broom corn, and related plants, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers.

McKENZIE MOSS,
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

MODIFICATION OF QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 41 (REVISED).

[Effective on and after November 30, 1923.]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), it is ordered that Regulations 4 and 5 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (Revised), governing the importation of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants into the United States, effective July 21, 1921, be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 4.—Issuance of permits.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of broomcorn, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

Permits will be issued for the ports of Boston and New York, and such other ports as may from time to time be approved by the Federal Horticultural Board: *Provided*, That entry at the port of New York of unmanufactured broomcorn will be limited to the period November 1 to January 31, inclusive, and that the bringing of broomcorn to New York for transshipment to Boston or other port during the remainder of the year is prohibited. The permit will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port for which it is issued.

Regulation 5.—Conditions of entry.

All importations of broomcorn shall be baled in such manner and method as shall be determined by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture as adequate to prevent breakage and scattering in connection with the necessary handling in landing and sterilization. All importations of broomcorn shall be subject to such sterilization as shall be required by the inspector. Should any importation of broomcorn prove, on inspection at the port of entry, to be inadequately baled or to be so infested with the corn borer or other insect pest, or with plant diseases that in the judgment of the inspector it can not be freed from such infestation by sterilization or other treatment, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

When entry under sterilization is permitted, the broomcorn will be delivered to the permittee for sterilization upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value, if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, the condition of which shall be that the broomcorn shall be sterilized under the supervision of the inspector; that no bale or other container thereof shall be broken

opened, or removed from the port of entry unless and until a written notice is given to such collector by the inspector that the broomcorn has been properly sterilized; and that the importation shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 30 days after arrival at the port of entry.

This amendment supersedes Amendment No. 1 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (Revised), effective September 1, 1923, and shall be effective on and after November 30, 1923.

Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of November, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDS CORN-BORER REGULATIONS.

(Press notice.)

DECEMBER 3, 1923.

An amendment to the corn-borer quarantine regulations, effective November 30, is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. One object of the change is to provide for better baling of imported broomcorn, so as to insure safe handling without scattering and wastage.

The amendment also limits the period of entry of unmanufactured broomcorn at New York from November 1 to January 31. The period for sterilization is reduced from 40 days to 30 days, so that all sterilization of imported broomcorn at New York can be completed during the dormant period of the pest.

The substitution of the word "sterilization" for "disinfection" throughout the regulations is to describe more accurately the only disinfection process now authorized, namely, sterilization by steam in vacuum chamber specially equipped for such treatment.

TREASURY DECISION NO. 39945.

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

Amendment No. 2 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (Revised).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 5, 1924.*

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The appended amendment to the regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for the regulation of the importation of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants, and the prevention of the introduction into the United States of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

ELIOT WADSWORTH, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows text of the amendment and of explanatory statements.]

BROOMCORN MUST BE ADEQUATELY BALED.

HB-172. NOVEMBER 22, 1923.

During the last shipping year, because of poor baling, much trouble was experienced in handling broomcorn at the ports of arrival, Boston and New York. During the removal of the bales from the ship, their handling on the lighters, on the piers, and in the sterilization plant many bales went to pieces and great heaps of loose broomcorn accumulated. This delayed handling and sterilization and increased the congestion at the sterilization plant. What is much more important, however, was the resulting greatly increased danger due to the scattered stalks at points of handling or by the carriage of such material, falling into the water about the piers or docks, by the tides to distant points to be again thrown up on the shore and thus furnish the means for the establishment of new local infestations of the corn borer.

To eliminate this risk so far as possible, adequate baling to prevent breakage and scattering of the broomcorn will hereafter be required. Permittees are therefore warned that any shipment of broomcorn in which upon arrival bales

are found to be broken or so loosely baled as to make scattering of contents in handling inevitable may be denied entry and its removal from the port required without unloading.

Experience has indicated that ordinary baling, without covering with some fabric, is insufficient with material of this kind. Therefore, as a condition of entry, broomcorn must be adequately baled and preferably should be wrapped in burlap or other fabric in such a way as to prevent breakage and scattering in handling.

Permittees are further notified that a revision of the broomcorn regulations is in preparation and will shortly be issued, limiting entry of broomcorn at the port of New York to the period between November 1 and January 31, inclusive, and reducing the period permitted for sterilization to 30 days.

Permittees are requested, therefore, to notify, by cable if necessary, their foreign agents of these baling requirements and that any broomcorn shipped to arrive later than January 31 must be on vessels proceeding directly to Boston, where entry of broomcorn can be made throughout the year. Shipments arriving at New York subsequent to January 31 will be refused entry.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE DISINFECTION OF BROOMCORN.

HB–161. Revised November 26, 1923.

Regulation 5 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 (Revised) Governing the Importation of Indian Corn or Maize, Broomcorn, and related Plants, makes provision for such disinfection of broomcorn as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

METHOD OF DISINFECTION.

Broomcorn, as well as manufactured brooms, where it is evident that the brooms contain stalks of sufficient size to harbor the corn borer, must be disinfected by the use of live steam. It is understood that the efficiency of live steam is dependent upon bringing the stalks of broomcorn, as well as any insects which may be within the stalks, up to a temperature known to be fatal to corn borer larvae.

LIVE STEAM.

The efficiency of live steam for the purpose of disinfecting broomcorn is increased and the time consumed in reaching the required temperature within the bales is reduced by producing a 25-inch vacuum prior to the introduction of the live steam. It is important, therefore, from the standpoint of safety to use for this purpose a cylinder which will support a 25-inch vacuum. Incidentally, on account of the rapid radiation of heat from the cylinder, it is advisable that the cylinder be insulated. The method of disinfection (steam sterilization) as approved, is as follows:

The bales are to be introduced into the cylinder, the doors securely closed, and a vacuum of 25 inches produced. Live steam is then to be injected into the cylinder containing the broomcorn until a positive pressure of ten pounds is obtained. This pressure (10 pounds) is to be held for a sufficient period to determine that a constant temperature condition has been reached, after which the steam is to be shut off and a vacuum drawn to remove the steam from the cylinder and the bales of broomcorn.

All plants performing broomcorn sterilization work must be provided with an approved recording pressure gage which will indicate on charts provided for the purpose, the inches of mercury vacuum and the pounds per square inch pressure. Three or more self-recording thermometers should be available for insertion into bales situated at various points in the fumigation chamber, in order to satisfy the representative of the Federal Horticultural Board that a uniform temperature has been maintained throughout the bales.

DRY HEAT.

Subsequent to the issuance of HB–161, February 6, 1923, it has been determined that dry heat is inadequate for the purpose of sterilizing broomcorn, and its use for this purpose is therefore disapproved.

APPROVAL OF DISINFECTION MACHINERY.

Disinfection machinery to be used in the sterilization of broomcorn must be tested to the satisfaction of, and approved by, the chief inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board at the port of entry concerned before its use will be accepted as satisfying the requirements of the regulations.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE.

MODIFICATION OF SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE.

Amendment No. 1 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 53.

[Effective on and after November 15, 1923.]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917, (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 53, on account of the satin moth, which became effective January 1, 1922, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 3.—Infested areas.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as satin moth infested areas:

Portsmouth, Newington, Dover, Madbury, Lee, Nottingham, Raymond, Candia, Allenstown, Epson, Chichester, Concord, Boscawen, Northfield, Franklin, Boscawen, Concord, Hopkinton, Bow, Goffstown, Bedford, Merrimac, Litchfield, Londonderry, Windham, and Pelham, *New Hampshire;* Dracut, Lowell, Chelmsford, Billerica, Bedford, Concord, Sudbury, Marlborough, Framingham, Sherborn, Holliston, Millis, Sherborn, Natick, Needham, Boston, and Quincy, *Massachusetts;* also the town of Rockland, in Plymouth County, *Massachusetts.*

The infested areas may be extended or reduced as found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which the infested area is located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the State in which the areas affected are located.

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 15, 1923.

Done at the city of Washington this 7th day of November, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE EXTENDED.

(Press notice.)

NOVEMBER 10, 1923.

A slight increase in the areas in Massachusetts and New Hampshire under Federal quarantine on account of the satin moth, a dangerous insect pest, is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective November 15. The spread of the insect that made it necessary to extend the quarantined territory is looked upon by officials of the board as being "fairly inconsiderable," representing the movement of the pest since the original quarantine order which went into effect January 1, 1922.

By the order just issued the following towns and all the territory between them and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as satin moth infested areas:

In New Hampshire.—Portsmouth, Newington, Dover, Medbury, Lee, Nottingham, Raymond, Candia, Allenstown, Epsom, Chichester, Concord, Boscawen, Northfield, Franklin, Boscawen, Concord, Hopkinton, Bow, Goffstown, Bedford, Merrimac, Litchfield, Londonderry, Windham, and Pelham.

In Massachusetts.—Dracut, Lowell, Chelmsford, Billerica, Bedford, Concord, Sudbury, Marlborough, Framingham, Sherborn, Holliston, Millis, Sherborn, Natick, Needham, Boston and Quincy, also the town of Rockland, in Plymouth County.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE.

MODIFICATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE.

Amendment No. 1 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56.

[Effective on and after November 1, 1923.]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56, governing the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States, which will become effective November 1, 1923, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"*General:* In addition to the fruits, the entry of which is provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this regulation, such specialties as hothouse-grown fruits or other special fruits, which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies (*Trypetidae*), may be imported under such conditions and through such ports as shall be designated in the permits."

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 1, 1923.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of October, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

MODIFICATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE.

(Press notice.)

OCTOBER 27, 1923.

The quarantine restricting the entry of all fruits and vegetables into the United States, which becomes effective November 1, 1923, has been amended to make provision for the entry of certain hothouse-grown fruits and of other specialties which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies. The original wording of the quarantine made possible the entry of any vegetables which could be so determined, but the entry of fruits was limited to a definite list with certain exceptions as to a comparatively small number of countries and districts.

From information which has come to the department subsequent to the public hearing preliminary to the issuance of this quarantine, it develops that certain fruit specialties, from the nature of their production or of their utilization in this country or any of its possessions, may properly be considered as presenting no risk. This amendment provides for the entry of such specialties as properly coming under the general purposes of the quarantine.

The entry of no fruit will be authorized under this amendment until it has been submitted to and approved by the experts of the department. Entry under this amendment has been approved for the following fruit specialties:

1. Hothouse-grown grapes, when they can from place of origin and manner of growth be considered as absolutely free from risk.

2. Sour oranges from Spain imported for marmalade manufacturing with entry limited to northern ports and for use in northern factories under full control, the process including prompt cooking of the fruit and the burning of all waste including packing material and crates.

3. Avocados from the West Indies. The question of the importation of such avocados was not raised at the fruit-fly hearing of December 19, 1922, and in drafting the quarantine the entry of avocados from the West Indies was not provided for. This omission was due to oversight or rather to the failure of growers or importers or others in interest to bring the need for the entry of this fruit to the attention of the department. Inasmuch as the quarantine provides for the entry of citrus fruit from the West Indies, and as the avocado, so far as known, is even less open to the question of risk of bringing pests than citrus fruit, it seems unreasonable to exclude avocados originating in the same localities. Entry of avocados as with West Indian citrus fruit will, however, be limited to northern ports, at least until it can

be fully determined, both by field studies in the West Indies and by examination of the imported fruit, that such fruit is free from all risk whatsoever, in which case entry may be provided for at any port.

TREASURY DECISION NO. 39943.

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE.

Amendment No. 1 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56 (T. D. 39792).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 4, 1924.

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The appended copy of Amendment No. 1 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 56 issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regarding fruits and vegetables imported from foreign countries, and an explanatory statement regarding the same, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

ELIOT WADSWORTH,
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows text of the amendment and of the explanatory statement.]

PERMITTEES WARNED AGAINST IMPORTATION OF OVERRIPE OR DAMAGED LEMONS.

SIMILAR WARNING AS TO OTHER FRUITS AND AS TO VEGETABLES.

HB-170. OCTOBER 30, 1923.

It seems desirable to bring to the attention of all permittees under the new fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56), promulgated by this department effective November 1, 1923, that while this quarantine permits the entry of lemons and certain other fruits and most of the vegetables under permit, and without restriction as to quantity, this permission with respect to lemons particularly is under the belief that properly cured and well-selected lemons will not be a means of introduction into the United States of the Mediterranean fruit fly. It is known, however, that this fruit fly will place its eggs in lemons and may come to maturity in bruised or otherwise injured and in overripe lemons. It should be a matter of particular concern, therefore, on the part of the grower and shipper to see that the fruit is absolutely sound and free from injury and not overripe or in any condition likely to increase the chance of infestation by or carriage of fruit flies.

It is desirable also that similar precautions should be taken in the selection of other permitted fruits, including bananas, pineapples, sour limes, and grapes of the European or Vinifera type, or any other fruit, and also any vegetable the entry of which into the United States is permitted under the quarantine.

It is urged that permittees instruct the growers or exporters with whom they are dealing to so select and grade their lemons and other fruits and vegetables as to eliminate conditions which may increase the risk of including infested material, or subject the shipment to the suspicion of infestation through the inclusion of culls, overripe, or damaged products. By so doing, any necessity for the enforcement of additional restrictions may be largely avoided. Such shippers and growers should also be warned to see that the shipments are free from leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants used as packing or otherwise.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PERMITTED ENTRY UNDER QUARANTINE 56.

HB-171. NOVEMBER 20, 1923.

1. You will note that Quarantine 56 *prohibits* the importation from all foreign countries and localities into the United States of fruits and vegetables, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material therewith *except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto.* The fruits and vegetables, the entry of which is provided for in such regulations, are indicated in *Regulation 2.*

2. With respect to *fruits*, this regulation indicates specifically the classes of fruits which are open to entry and the countries of origin concerned. Except as provided in Amendment 1 of Regulation 2 covering certain hothouse-grown fruits and other specialties which can be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from risk of carrying injurious insects, including fruit flies, all other fruits are prohibited entry.

3. With respect to *vegetables*, greater leniency of entry is provided for, and any vegetable may be imported from any country on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the Department of Agriculture that such vegetable is free from infestation with dangerous insects, including fruit flies—i. e., is not attacked in country of origin by such pests—and that its importation will not be the means of bringing such pests into the United States.

4. It will be noted that certain fruits and vegetables from certain countries are restricted to northern ports of entry to still further safeguard the United States from dangerous pests. This is to provide for the entry of fruits and vegetables concerning which there is still sufficient question as to freedom from risk to make it unwise in the judgment of the experts of the department to permit their entry through southern ports where the opportunity for escape and establishment of fruit flies and other subtropical pests is much greater than at northern ports. The fruits and vegetables thus restricted are, therefore, in a sense, under probation, and their continued entry at northern ports or any extension of entry to other ports will depend on the later determinations from the inspection of the imports themselves, or from information which may be obtained with respect to the fact and extent of infestation in the countries of origin. For the purpose of such restrictions northern ports are understood to mean, on the Pacific coast, ports north of California, and on the Atlantic coast, ports including Baltimore and northward.

5. It will be noted, further, that the entry of certain fruits and vegetables is either restricted or prohibited as to certain countries and districts by special quarantines and other orders now in force, and that such restrictions and prohibitions may be extended by similar restrictive orders which may hereafter be promulgated. A descriptive list of such specific quarantines and orders now in force is given as an appendix.

6. The restrictions described above will govern the issuance of all permits for the importation of fruits and vegetables. To summarize, permits will be issued (1) as to fruits, only for such as are listed for entry under Regulation 2, or the entry of which is provided for under Amendment 1 of Regulation 2; and (2) as to vegetables, only for such as can be determined by the experts of the Department of Agriculture as presenting no risk of bringing injurious insects, including fruit flies, into the United States, and with respect to both classes, the port restrictions indicated in paragraph 3—as well as the restrictions of any special quarantine—will hold.

7. The items rejected with respect to any application will be indicated in the letter of information transmitting the permit.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

IMPORTATION OF SOUR OR BITTER ORANGES AUTHORIZED FOR IMMEDIATE MANUFACTURE INTO MARMALADE.

Shortly after the promulgation of the fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56) representation was made by manufacturers of marmalade that a considerable source of their supplies of sour or bitter oranges for this purpose have been obtained from Spain and other foreign countries, and that the prohibition of entry of such fruits would act as a serious check on their business. It was also represented that inasmuch as these fruits are entered during the winter months only and go immediately into such manufacture as to entirely destroy any insect life which might be in them, there would seem to be no risk involved in continuing their entry under adequate safeguards for the purpose indicated.

Under this information, and as meeting the need, the entry of sour or bitter oranges will be authorized under the provisions of the paragraph entitled "General" of Regulation 2, namely, from such countries and under such conditions and through such ports as shall be designated in the permits, such entry, however, to be conditioned on inspection at port of arrival and determination of apparent freedom from fruit-fly infestation.

Under conditions of entry permits will be issued only for specified northern ports and for the period between December 1 and March 1—the fruit to be shipped at once to the manufacturing plant. The process includes the washing, peeling, and cooking of the fruit. The manufacturer also enters into an agreement, reproduced below, not to sell or distribute any of the fruit in the raw or unprocessed state and to burn promptly all fruits or parts thereof not used in the process of the manufacture of marmalade, as well as all refuse, including packing material.

IMPORTER'S AGREEMENT UNDER THE REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO QUARANTINE 56 AS TO THE USE OF SOUR OR BITTER ORANGES IMPORTED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MARMALADE.

Date _____, 192—.

In consideration of the issuance of a permit authorizing the importation of sour or bitter oranges from _____ through the port of _____ for the purpose of manufacturing marmalade, the undersigned importer agrees to comply with the following conditions:

1. That such importations will be made between December 1 and March 1 of each year only.
2. That instructions will be given to the growers or exporters of said fruit to so select and grade the fruit as to eliminate conditions which may increase the risk of including infested fruit or subject the shipment to the suspicion of infestation through the inclusion of culls, overripe, or damaged fruits.
3. That sound fruit only which is apparently free from injurious insects, including fruit flies (Trypetidæ), will be offered for entry.
4. That there will be no distribution or sale of the imported fruit in the raw or unprocessed state.
5. That the process of manufacture shall involve the cooking of the fruit for at least one hour and that any fruit or any portion thereof rejected prior to cooking, and all refuse, including packing material, will be burned promptly, i. e., within twenty-four hours.
6. That any authorized agent or employee of the Department of Agriculture shall have access to the factory and other premises at all reasonable hours for the purpose of inspection, when deemed necessary, of the imported fruit and of the process of manufacture.

_____.
Name of importer.

_____.
Address.

_____.
Officer responsible for carrying out conditions of agreement.

SPANISH GRAPES INFESTED WITH MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY.

The determination that "Malaga" grapes imported from Spain are infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly was made in the latter part of November, 1923, and this determination was later fully confirmed by the rearing of adult flies in numbers from maggots taken from imported grapes. Upon the discovery of this infestation an emergency conference with importers and others in interest was called for November 27 to determine what measures could be taken to safeguard the situation. The provisional action resulting from this conference is indicated in the statement issued December 7, 1923, more particularly for the information of State inspectors and others, as well as importers and handlers of Spanish grapes. This statement announced the intention of the board of holding a more formal conference for the purpose of determining future policy relative to the importation of these grapes[1] and a supplemental letter (December 26, 1923) indicated January 4, 1924, as the date for such conference. The statement and letter are reproduced below.

DECEMBER 7, 1923.

DEAR SIR: Several days ago we received a telegraphic report from New York that larvæ, provisionally determined as larvæ of the Mediterranean fruit

[1]As a result of the conference of January 4, 1924, the further entry of these Spanish grapes was prohibited by order of Secretary Wallace. Full report to be given in the next number of the Service and Regulatory Announcements.

fly, had been found in samples of Almeria grapes entered at that port. Additional specimens were secured and the findings have been determined, judging from the larval specimens, to be Mediterranean fruit fly larvæ.

Some of the larvæ have pupated and are now in the insectary and it is hoped that adults can be secured in the near future so that final identification can be made.

The Almeria or, as more commonly known, Malaga grape is the green, hard grape grown in the Province of Almeria, Spain. It is Spain's principal fruit export to the United States and has been coming to this country to the extent of 300,000 to 400,000 barrels (or more properly large kegs) per year. The movement of this grape from Spain to the United States covers a very brief period, practically all of the crop reaching this and other markets during the month of November and the first two weeks of December.

No suspicion has hitherto been entertained that this grape is attacked by the Mediterranean fruit fly, and there seems to be no previous record of such infestation. In fact, the record as to grapes in general indicates that this class of fruits is substantially immune to attack and even in Hawaii where this fruit fly is perhaps as abundant as anywhere in the world and probably seriously infests a larger variety of fruits, Doctor Back reports, after several years' study, that grapes (Isabella chiefly) "appear to be entirely free from fruit fly attack." He qualifies this, however, by stating that an inspector made a collection of nearly a thousand "suspicious looking" berries, as a result of a four days' search, and that a dissection and examination of some 200 of these under a hand lens revealed only five larvæ. Doctor Back adds that the infestation "in the Hawaiian Islands is so slight that it is never noticed in the vineyards where fruit is grown for the production of wine or where fruits are ripening for table purposes on isolated vines growing in badly infested districts of Honolulu," etc. The reports from West Australia and South Africa are much to the same effect, and, in the full season's investigation of the fruit fly situation in Mediterranean countries made by Mr. H. J. Quayle, no infestation of grapes was anywhere determined. (See Bulletin 134, Bureau of Entomology, 1914.)

This general record of immunity and the fact that these hard Almeria grapes have been imported into this country by hundreds of thousands of barrels yearly for many years past without any report whatsoever of infestation, seemed to warrant the provision under Quarantine 56 for the unlimited entry of this fruit. Nevertheless, provision for inspection of this, as of all other fruits and vegetables, was made under this quarantine, and it is as a result of such inspection that these findings are now developing both at Boston and New York.

A portion of the Almeria crop intended for the United States—this year totaling some 350,000 barrels—had already been imported and entered prior to the effective date of the quarantine, and more than two-thirds of the total intended imports had been entered prior to the discovery of infestation. Under the general belief in immunity referred to, rigorous inspection of these grapes had not been made prior to this discovery, but sample kegs had been examined from most shipments.

The finding of infestation is not easy, both on account of the scarcity of the pest in the grapes and its concealment. Curiously enough, the infestation is seldom associated with crushed or injured or decaying grapes, very few of which occur, but nearly always in connection with perfect or superior looking grapes, which would be eaten without suspicion by any person, except possibly in the few instances where exit holes were actually found. It is now known that infestation is indicated by a slight sponginess of the grape when it is firmly rolled between the fingers.

Promptly upon the discovery of infestation, all grapes awaiting entry were held for determination of the proper course to be taken. It was learned that the imports of this grape would be over within two or three weeks and that probably most of the remaining shipments were already en route.

A general conference was immediately called, including the importers and handlers of such grapes, and as a result of such conference it was determined to exclude all "lines" of grapes in which any infestation was found and to require their exportation, and to permit entry of all "lines" in which no infestation was found. The persons in interest further promised not to ship any such excluded grapes to Cuba or other West Indian Islands. The term "line" covers the grapes originating in a particular vineyard.

A considerable additional force of inspectors (bringing the number to ten) was placed at New York to aid in the inspection. It should be noted that the infestation has been very slight, so slight in fact that determination of it might not have been made except for the unusual expertness and skill of one of our inspectors. Subsequent to the finding of infestation, out of shipments totaling nearly 93,000 kegs, some 6,180 kegs have been examined more or less cursorily as emptied out on tables for auction. Such examination has involved approximately 1 keg in 15 of these shipments. Forty-seven kegs have been determined as infested, indicating an infestation of approximately three-fourths of one per cent of the total kegs involved in the shipments, or approximately 1 keg in 130. In the infested kegs one or very few infested grapes were found, but on the basis of such finding, in each instance, an entire "line" comprising 15, 25, 50 or 100 kegs was denied entry.

These grapes are distributed throughout the United States but most of them are consumed in the North, in large cities. Fair quantities undoubtedly have gone to southern points, and possibly to large winter hotels. The distribution of the bulk of these grapes to private homes probably greatly minimizes the risk. The chief element of risk would seem to be in connection with the ground cork in which the grapes are packed. This will undoubtedly be held and perhaps stored by dealers, or discarded in the instance of the larger hotels which may buy the grapes in barrel lots. Any maggots escaping from the grapes will find in this material fair conditions for pupation. It is suggested, therefore, that, particularly for southern distributing points and in connection with hotel use in the South, it may be well to take steps to see that such material is collected and burned or steamed, or otherwise safeguarded. The board will be very glad to be advised of the results of any inspection of these grapes which you may have made.

The record of this fruit fly in Mediterranean countries would seem to indicate that it has periods of abundance followed by considerable periods of scarcity. Such period of abundance occurred several years ago in the eastern end of the Mediterranean, particularly in Greece where, according to consular reports, this pest became suddenly destructive after a long period of comparative scarcity, and it may be that this has been an exceptional year in southeastern Spain.

It has seemed to the board desirable that the facts of infestation now determined should be brought to the attention of the quarantine officials of the several States so that any additional precautions may be taken which appear to be necessary, particularly, perhaps, with respect to the supplies of such grapes going to, or held at, southern points including the large winter hotels.

The discovery of the infestation of these grapes is one of great importance and is one which should be fully discussed at an early date for the purpose of determining the future policy of restrictions on entry. It is contemplated providing for a conference on this subject in connection with the hearing which is under contemplation on account of the Japanese beetle, to immediately follow the Cincinnati meetings, at which also the New England Christmas greens situation will be considered. Due notice of this hearing and of the conferences will be later issued.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman of Board.*

December 26, 1923.

Dear Sir: Referring to the board's letter of December 7, 1923, on the subject of the importation of Almeria grapes in relation to fruit fly infestation, and announcing a conference for the purpose of determining future policy, you are advised that, in accordance with the notice of Japanese beetle conference which was mailed to you in connection with the letter referred to, the Almeria grape subject will come up for discussion on January 4, 1924, room 42–3 in the New National Museum Building, Tenth Street entrance. The grape conference has been fixed for 2.30 p. m. on that date so as to give opportunity for importers and others in interest to reach Washington in time for this conference on morning trains of that day. The Japanese beetle and certain other quarantine subjects will be considered in the forenoon of that day.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman of Board.*

FRUIT FLY SURVEYS IN MEXICO AND CUBA.

For the purpose of securing information necessary for the adequate enforcement of the fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56) field surveys were undertaken in the latter part of the year 1923, (1) with respect to Mexico and the Central American States and the United States of Colombia by Dr. William M. Mann, and (2) with respect to Cuba by Mr. G. F. Moznette. Full reports on the results of these investigations have been submitted.

The survey work in Mexico extended from September 21 to December 31 and had for its object the reexamination of the fruit fly conditions particularly along the West Coast of Mexico, including Lower California, and southward to include the State of Jalisco. No evidence was found of the occurrence of the Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*) or other fruit flies along the west coast of Mexico in the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit, nor in Lower California. There was evidence of some occurrence of the Mexican fruit fly at Tepic and this fly was found more or less throughout the State of Jalisco, very generally attacking sour oranges and navel and other oranges as well as in the coastal and more tropical regions of the adjacent State of Colima. It was found to rarely attack the ordinary oranges of export, namely, the navel and seedling oranges as grown in the more elevated districts of Jalisco, its decided preference in such regions seeming to be the sour orange. As a result of this exploration it seemed reasonable at least to permit the export of oranges from the State of Lower California to Canada by rail in bond through the United States, over prescribed routes as is now permitted of oranges grown in the State of Sonora. The abundant occurrence, however, of the Mexican fruit fly, which is particularly an enemy of citrus fruits and also the occurrence of other fruit flies in Jalisco make it undesirable to modify otherwise the existing embargo as to oranges and certain other fruits from Mexico. The recognized possibility of spread northward of this Mexican orange fly makes it undesirable to permit any consumption entry into the United States of Mexican oranges from these two States.

Doctor Mann's report contains a lot of useful information with respect to fruit fly conditions and other fruit pests throughout this general west coast region of Mexico.

It was the intention to continue this survey to include the important districts in the Central American States and in the United States of Colombia, in which fruits largely for export to the United States are produced. The disturbed conditions in Mexico, however, made it impossible for Doctor Mann to reach Central America directly from Mexico and he was compelled to return to the United States. Inasmuch as there is an immediate need for information with respect to the avocado imports from Colombia the continuation of this general exploration project will be made early in January by Doctor Mann, beginning with the United States of Colombia, and working back through Central America.

The survey in Cuba by Mr. Moznette was made between November 7 and November 23, at which time it was possible only to extend these surveys to the fruit districts more immediately contiguous to Habana. The special object was to determine the status of the Cuban avocado as to attack by fruit fly or other insects and also to determine the general fruit fly situation in Cuba with respect to citrus fruits and other fruits and also vegetables. No evidence was found that the Mexican fruit fly (*A. ludens*) had become established in the western portion of Cuba, and the native fruit flies were not found in any instance to attack citrus. In the markets, however, Mr. Moznette found quantities of oranges imported from Mexico evidently in violation of a quarantine prohibiting the entry of such fruit, effective since September 1, 1923. These oranges (navels) were abundantly infested with the Mexican fruit fly. It aappeared also that they had been imported in quantity and had been pretty widely distributed throughout Cuba, certainly affording an ample opportunity for the introduction and establishment of this important orange pest. In view of this finding and the dangerous situation which it suggests, it is proposed to have a further survey made of Cuba in the late spring of 1924, when conditions will be more favorable for finding fruit fly infestation, to determine definitely, if possible, whether the Mexican fruit fly has actually become established in Cuban orchards. A great deal of very useful information was secured relative to fruit and fruit fly conditions in the central and western portions of Cuba.

POST OFFICE ORDER RELATIVE TO QUARANTINE NO. 56.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, *November 15, 1923.*

Pursuant to "Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine" issued by the Department of Agriculture, effective November 1, 1923, section 191 on pages 159 and 160 of the annual Postal Guide is modified as follows:

Fifth paragraph, by replacing the words "Cuba, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, India, Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and Java" in the last two lines thereof, by the words, "all foreign countries unless authorized by specific permit issued by the Federal Horticultural Board."

Sixth paragraph, by striking out the words "fruits, vegetables" in the first line thereof, and by striking out the word "other" in the second line and inserting after the word "products," in the same line, the words "other than fruits and vegetables."

Add after the seventh paragraph a new paragraph reading as follows:

"Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc., may be imported without permit."

PAUL HENDERSON,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

REVISION OF INSPECTION POINTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 17, 1923.

Postmaster:

In connection with previous instructions of this office relating to the terminal inspection of plants and plant products subject thereto when addressed to places in Mississippi, you are informed that facilities for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Meridian, Mississippi, have been discontinued.

Hereafter, therefore, upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, you will send to the nearest inspection point all parcels addressed to your office which contain plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection.

Terminal inspection is now maintained at the following places in Mississippi: A. and M. College, Gulfport, Holly Springs, Jackson, Leland.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

IDAHO MAKES PROVISION FOR TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 24, 1923.

The State of Idaho has established places for the terminal inspection, under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products:

"All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to plants and plant products shipped either under the certificate of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture."

All postmasters are therefore informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Idaho may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily

ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

Postmasters within the State of Idaho shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at the places in Idaho named below, and all postmasters in that State shall, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the nearest inspection point each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection:

Blackfoot.	Jerome.	Pocatello.
Boise.	Lewiston.	Rathdrum.
Bonners Ferry.	Moscow.	Rupert.
Burley.	Nampa.	St. Anthony.
Caldwell.	New Plymouth.	Sandpoint.
Emmett.	Parma.	Twin Falls.
Idaho Falls.	Payette.	Weiser.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

W. Irving Glover,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT, OCTOBER–DECEMBER, 1923.

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the Board during the period October 1 to December 31, 1923.

White-pine blister-rust quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Fred Schoell and L. W. Schoell, Nauvoo, Ill., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined $50 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 200.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Schmidt & Bottley Co., Springfield, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant company pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 165.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Wedge Nursery, Albert Lea, Minn., in the interstate shipment of white-pine trees to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant company pleaded guilty and was fined $15. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 209.)

In the case of the United States *v.* The Harnden Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo., in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant company pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 206.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Irvin Ingalls, Proprietor of the Home Nursery, Lafayette, Ill., in the interstate shipment of a gooseberry plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 203.)

Mediterranean fruit-fly and melon-fly quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Arthur Files, Albany, Calif., in the carrying of two alligator pears, without inspection and certification, from Honolulu, Hawaii to San Francisco, Calif. (intercepted as he left the vessel), the defendant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

In the case of the United States *v.* T. L. Murphy, Long Beach, Calif., in the carrying of two avocados, without inspection and certification, from Honolulu, Hawaii, to San Pedro, Calif. (intercepted as he left the vessel), the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 201.)

SUMMARY OF ALL PENALTIES IMPOSED UNDER THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT, 1914 TO 1923, INCLUSIVE.

Quarantine or order.	Year of conviction.	Number of convictions.	Total fines.	Average of fines.
Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (domestic)	1914	16	$390	$24.37+
	1915	1	25	25.00
	1917	3	75	25.00
	1918	2	45	22.50
	1919	3	30	10.00
	1920	3	60	20.00
	1922	7	230	32.85+
	1923	4	185	46.25
Total		39	1,040	26.66+
White-pine blister-rust quarantine, No. 26 (domestic)	1919	1	25	25.00
	1920	1	25	25.00
	1921	36	1,168	32.44+
	1922	16	721	45.06+
	1923	39	1,095	28.07+
Total		93	3,034	32.62+
Mediterranean fruit-fly and melon-fly quarantine (domestic)	1920	1	20	20.00
	1922	1	50	50.00
	1923	4	126	31.50
Total		6	196	32.66+
European corn borer quarantine (domestic)	1922	1	25	25.00
	1923	2	50	25.00
Total		3	75	25.00
Avocado or alligator-pear order (foreign)	1921	2	5	[1] 2.50
	1923	1	5	5.00
Total		3	10	3.33+
Sweet-potato and yam quarantine (domestic)	1921	1	10	10.00
	1923	1	1	1.00
Total		2	11	5.50
Sugar-cane quarantine (foreign)	1922	2		([2])
Japanese beetle quarantine (domestic)	1923	2	[3] 10	5.00

[1] While one of the violators of this order was fined $5, the other was sentenced to one hour in the custody of the marshal.
[2] Both violators of this quarantine were sentenced to 28 days in jail (they had spent this time in jail prior to conviction).
[3] In connection with one of these convictions, the defendant was also fined $5 for alteration of certificates.

ANALYSIS OF CONVICTIONS AND FINES UNDER BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 26).

Convictions, total amount of fines imposed, and average of such fines in various States during 1921, 1922, and 1923.

State.	1921			1922			1923		
	Number of convictions.	Total of fines.	Average of fines.	Number of convictions.	Total of fines.	Average of fines.	Number of convictions.	Total of fines.	Average of fines.
Michigan	1	$25.00	$25.00	4	$365.00	$91.25			
New York	7	320.00	45.71+	6	210.00	35.00	3	$325.00	$108.33+
Ohio				8	480.00	60.00	5	130.00	26.00
Illinois	1	25.00	25.00	2	61.00	30.50	8	250.00	31.25
Arkansas							2	60.00	30.00
New Jersey				1	25.00	25.00			
Wisconsin				1	25.00	25.00	1	25.00	25.00
Iowa	3	42.00	14.00	6	190.00	31.66+	7	100.00	14.28+
Missouri	2	45.00	22.50				1	10.00	10.00
Minnesota	2	10.00	5.00	2	11.00	5.50	10	175.00	17.50
Pennsylvania							1	10.00	10.00
Maryland	1	5.00	5.00				1	10.00	10.00

NOTE.—In a few instances the fines cover convictions on more than one count.

Total number of convictions, by States, for the 3-year period, together with total amount and average of fines imposed for this period.

State.	Number of convictions.	Total of fines.	Average of fines.	State.	Number of convictions.	Total of fines.	Average of fines.
Michigan	5	$390.00	$78.00	Wisconsin	2	50.00	25.00
New York	16	855.00	53.43+	Iowa	16	332.00	20.75
Ohio	13	610.00	46.92+	Missouri	3	55.00	18.33+
Illinois	11	336.00	30.54+	Minnesota	14	196.00	14.00
Arkansas	2	60.00	30.00	Pennsylvania	1	10.00	10.00
New Jersey	1	25.00	25.00	Maryland	2	15.00	7.50

A MEANS OF EXPEDITING PROSECUTION FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

HB-175. DECEMBER 28, 1923.

There are now in force some 23 foreign quarantines, either prohibiting or restricting the entry of plants and plant products, and 15 domestic quarantines, either prohibiting or restricting the interstate movement of plants and plant products. With very few exceptions, convictions have been secured for all violations of these quarantines concerning which prosecutions have been instituted. The comparatively large number of convictions secured indicates the very general recognition of the need for and compliance with the restrictions under these quarantines.

In a number of cases, however, there has been undue delay in bringing the alleged offenders to trial, and this has materially interfered with the strict enforcement of some of our quarantines. Until recently the procedure has been to report violations to this office on forms prepared for that purpose. This information, together with certain data regarding the quarantine in question, was then sent to the solicitor of the department for the preparation of the case for prosecution, and later forwarded to the United States district attorney concerned through the Department of Justice. Even though a conviction was finally secured, this department lost the prestige and the respect for the quarantine which a prompt conviction would have afforded. With the object of speeding up prosecution, the following procedure was worked out in consultation with the solicitor of the department:

The Federal inspector should present the evidence of the violation to the nearest United States commissioner and request the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of the person charged with bringing prohibited material into the United States, or, in the case of domestic quarantines, transporting or accepting for transportation of such material interstate. This warrant is turned over to the United States marshal or one of his deputies. The offender will then be arrested and taken before the United States commissioner, who, upon a sufficient showing as to the probable guilt of the accused, will require such person either to give bond to appear before the grand jury or, in case of failure to give bond, he will probably be lodged in jail until the grand jury meets. It is essential, however, in order that they may be fully informed of the importance of the case, that the inspector call on the United States commissioner and the United States district attorney concerned, in advance of formally preferring criminal charges in any cases and go over the situation with them very thoroughly, explaining the necessity for the quarantine and the danger involved by violations thereof.

Regarding all cases handled in this manner, a statement should be submitted to the board, in duplicate, setting forth fully the facts in connection with the alleged violation, the names and addresses of the witnesses, and the action taken by the United States commissioner. When the case has been disposed of by the grand jury, either by the return of an indictment or by ignoring the charge, a further statement should be submitted, also in duplicate, indicating the action taken.

Affidavits should be prepared in the usual way, but these need not be submitted to this board unless the grand jury fails to return an indictment, in which event the affidavits should be promptly forwarded to us, when proceedings will be instituted as heretofore. It will be seen that, by following this plan, there will be two chances of convicting offenders.

The following convictions have already been obtained under this new arrangement:

(1) Jose Cruz and Pedro Medina were arrested for bringing into the United States at El Paso, Tex., approximately 150 stalks of sugar cane from Mexico. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to serve 28 days in jail—the number of days they had been in jail before their case came up for trial. Mr. H. H. Willis, the inspector in charge of the port of El Paso, writes that he is very well satisfied with the general effect which this case has already had in bringing to the attention of the Mexicans that we can have them arrested and jailed for smuggling contraband material from Mexico.

(2) Arthur Files, of Albany, Calif., a waiter on the steamship *Maui*, of the Matson Navigation Co., plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, on coming ashore at San Francisco on October 9, 1923, was found by one of our inspectors to have in his coat pockets two alligator pears, brought in in violation of our quarantine against Hawaii on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly. A warrant for the arrest of Mr. Files was promptly issued, and on the evening of October 10 he was taken into custody and put in jail pending his furnishing $500 bail. On November 3, 1923, he was convicted and fined $50. He was also discharged by the Matson Navigation Co. immediately following his arrest. We are advised by Mr. Lee A. Strong that the prompt disposition of this case and the fine that was imposed have already had a very marked effect on the members of crews of other vessels arriving at California ports from Hawaii.

It is realized that this new plan may not always be feasible, and the course to be followed is therefore left to the discretion and judgment of the inspector.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF FIELD STATIONS REGARDING MONTHLY SERVICE CERTIFICATES.

October 4, 1923.

In order that the monthly salary checks of field employees may reach them promptly at the close of each month, we have perfected an arrangement with the disbursing office of this department whereby these checks will be mailed from that office immediately after the 25th day of each month.

In order that the rolls of the board may be completed and forwarded to the disbursing office in sufficient time to make this early mailing of salary checks possible, it will be necessary to mail the service certificates in sufficient time to reach this office not later than the 20th day of the month, and the instructions on this point in my memorandum of May 4, 1923, are hereby changed accordingly.

I take it for granted that you will be glad to cooperate in this matter to the extent indicated above.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

ADDITIONAL ROUTES FOR MEXICAN CITRUS FRUIT.

HB—147 (Supplement No. 3).[1] November 15, 1923.

In addition to the railroad routes authorized for the movement of Sonoran citrus fruit directly from Mexico to Canada in bond through the United States, listed in circular HB—147, entitled "Shipment of Mexican citrus fruit in bond through the United States," issued April 13, 1922, the following railroad routes are authorized:

[1] This includes and supersedes Supplements Nos. 1 and 2.

From—	Via—	To—
St. Louis, Mo	Wabash	Detroit, Mich.
Kansas City, Mo	do	Chicago, Ill.
Detroit, Mich	Grand Trunk	Windsor, Ontario.
El Paso, Tex	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	Chicago, Ill.
Do	Texas & Pacific	Texarkana, Tex.
Texarkana, Tex	Missouri Pacific	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill	Pere Marquette Ry	Sarnia, Ontario.
Do	do	Windsor, Ontario.
Do	do	Detroit, Mich.
Do	do	Port Huron, Mich.
Kansas City, Mo	Chicago Great Western Ry	Chicago, Ill.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and

Mahonia, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (second revision), as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Regulates the movement of cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portion of the counties of Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May, Salem, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., and certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, Pa., of the following articles: (1) The interstate movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn; cabbage, lettuce, and grapes; and unthreshed grains, straw, and forage crops, originating in the Japanese beetle area is prohibited between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, except as to direct shipments from the point of production, namely, from the point where grown or a local packing house, to the point of destination outside of the Japanese beetle area and under inspection and certification. The products enumerated may move interstate without restriction between October 16 and June 14, inclusive; (2) the interstate movement of soil, compost, and manure from the Japanese beetle area is prohibited except where absolute freedom from infestation is determined by an inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or when such soil, compost, or manure has been disinfected or treated under the supervision and to the satisfaction of such inspector; (3) the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock, except bulbs and cut flowers, from any point within the Japanese beetle area to any point outside thereof, except under inspection and certification, is prohibited, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52 (second revision), as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation (1) from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, and (2) from the Province of Ontario, Canada, of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cotton seed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc. *Provided*, That special permits may

be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for limited quantities, and under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, except that such seed or paddy rice may be imported from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This quarantine is supplemental to Quarantine No. 39.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: Bermuda and the Dominion of Canada; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportaion in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

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